

WINDOM'S SILVER POLICY

The Harrison Administration to Endeavor to Draw Public Attention from the Tariff.

The Secretary of the Treasury Will Pay Particular Attention to Silver Coinage.

He Thinks He Has Found a Scheme Whereby He Can Bring the East and West Together.

What the republicans are looking forward to with most dread at the coming session of congress is the revival of the tariff controversy, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Post. The strength of popular sentiment in favor of reduction, unopposed by the leaders of the party until the presidential campaign of 1888, and then overcome only by the bundle of the Wannamaker-Quay combination, the bulldozing of clerks and workmen by their employers, and the blocks-of-five tactics invented by Drill-Sergeant Dudley, has caused widespread alarm and set all the geniuses at work devising a temporary issue which will engage the attention of the enemy and divert that of the public from the upper, most topic of the hour.

It is believed that such an issue has been found at last, and Secretary Windom will have the credit of its authorship. He makes no secret of the fact that his report to congress will be almost wholly devoted to the silver question.

This is a very old subject of course, but Mr. Windom believes he has discovered a brand new way of handling it. Since he left the senate he has spent a great deal of his time in New York, and become well won over to the eastern view of finance. Hence, from being a fairly good silver man in the opinion of the silver men, he is denounced by them now as a "Wall Street Gold Bug." As a matter of fact, however, he has retained a pretty warm place in his heart for his old friends of the silver faction and for their favorite metal. He wants to do that which, while satisfying his western sympathies, will not too deeply wound his eastern conscience. He believes, in short, that he has conceived a scheme on which he can unite both financial wings of the republican party, and so split the democratic party that its internal quarrels will cause it to forget the tariff for awhile.

His plan, briefly put, is to ask congress to authorize him to issue certificates in exchange for silver bullion deposited at any of the mints or assay offices.

That idea of itself is not original. Something of the sort has been proposed in a dozen bills since the silver act of 1878 went into effect. But Mr. Windom's originality comes into play in the incidental features of his programme.

(1.) He would restrict the bullion thus accepted by the government to the American product exclusively. This would popularize his plan by giving it a national and patriotic color. It would also be used as an answer to the complaint that our legislation has made America the dumping ground for the silver product of the whole world.

(2.) He would limit the monthly acceptances to the \$4,000,000 worth of silver which he is now authorized to buy under the act of 1878, but he would be left entirely free as to the proportion thereof which he should actually coin. The idea of fixing this limit is to leave existing conditions as nearly as practicable undisturbed. If the anti-silver men object to having the government dabble any further in the depreciated metal, the silver men can retort that the government is no more involved under Secretary Windom's proposed system than under the present one, because congress could now at any time declare its sense that he should coin the full four millions a month already authorized by law—a declaration which, for all practical purposes, as shown in a former dispatch, would have the force of a statute. "We should be glad to have the full \$4,000,000 coined," they may argue, "because we want \$4,000,000 worth of the American product disposed of in some way. You object, because you say that there are more dollars now lying in the storage vaults of the treasury than it is possible to put into use. We therefore offer you this compromise: For our side, the \$4,000,000 worth of silver shall be taken care of; for your side, there shall not be any more standard dollars coined than, in the discretion of the secretary, are necessary to meet the demands of circulation."

(3.) He would issue certificates for this bullion on the basis, not of its coin value, but of its market value as bullion simply, just as the monthly purchases are made now. The certificates we have at present read: "This certifies that there have been deposited in the treasury of the United States (five) silver dollars, payable to the bearer on demand." The proposed bullion certificates would recite a deposit of silver bullion, of standard fineness, to the value of so many dollars. If the point is raised that the certificate ought to represent simply so many ounces of silver, the obvious answer is that the certificates are intended to be used as currency, and hence must have a constant value; this they could not possibly have if issued on the basis of weight, since the market price of an ounce of silver is liable to vary materially from day to day. The ultra silver clique would of course urge the issue of the certificates upon the coin value of the bullion, but this would be equivalent to an increase of the coinage, and thereby nullify the force of one of the arguments suggested in an earlier paragraph (2), with the added disadvantage to the government of cutting down the "profit fund" now derived from the difference between the value of the silver in its bullion state as the government buys it, and the value it acquires after it has been duly stamped and coined. Moreover, it is the belief of those who favor the secretary's plan that these bullion certificates will become popular as currency because, if silver is dear, and a dollar's worth is not so large an amount in ounces to-day as it was worth a month ago when a given certificate was issued, the certificate is nevertheless good for its face, dollar for dollar; whereas, if silver is cheap, it stands for just so many more ounces of standard fine metal, which a bull on silver would consider worth possessing to be held for a rise.

(4.) But what Mr. Windom himself is believed to regard as the most masterly feature of his scheme is the proposal that he shall be authorized to sell silver as well as buy. This would give the government practical control of the market at any moment, and prevent the silver producers, under the impetus, and with the aid of the increased market for their bullion, from forming speculative combinations and running up prices. Such combinations, it has been argued by the silver men themselves, are impossible now, because of the limited government purchases and the free field for offers. But with the volume of purchases—or what is equivalent to purchases—almost doubled, and the competition restricted to the products of American mines, there would, in the judgment of the secretary and his advisers, be a chance for a serious manipulation of the market. Combinations capable of effective work cannot be formed in a day, they further argue; and, while one is in process of maturing, the treasury will have accumulated by its monthly inflow an amount large enough to break the market if thrown upon it at any time.

Secretary Windom is as proud of his policy as Stephenson was of his first locomotive. He feels that it will add to the reputation as an inventor which he acquired when, as a member of the Garfield cabinet, he devised the plan of "extending" a part of the public debt which he was not permitted to refund. He has kept his own counsel wonderfully well. He has pledged to absolute secrecy those of his subordinates in the treasury whom he has taken into his confidence, and it is but justice to them to say that they have been perfectly faithful to their trust. The present publication will be the first warning he has received that any of the details of his plan are known to the world outside, although its general character, and its manifest purpose of restoring silver to something like an equality with gold in the coinage system, have evidently leaked into Wall Street so far as already to have raised the price of silver nearly a penny an ounce since he began to work on his report. Whether it shall be laid before congress in precisely its present shape or be modified in sundry particulars will depend on the result of the president's deliberations over it.

What on Earth Is the reason people will not, cannot, or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by cheap John houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits, rather than take medicine of world-wide reputation and one that giving universal satisfaction at equal price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, and every bottle that does not do its work will cost you nothing. For sale by all druggists. R. S. Hale & Co., wholesale and retail agents.

There was a terrible epidemic of dysentery and bloody flux in Pope county, Illinois, last summer. As many as five deaths occurred in one day. Messrs. Walter Brothers, of Waltersburg, sold over 380 bottles of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy during this epidemic, and say they never heard of its failing in any case when the directions were followed. It was the only medicine used that did cure the worst cases. Many persons were cured by it after the doctors had given them up. Twenty-five and 50-cent bottles for sale by H. M. Parthen & Co.

Cure for Piles. Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding and protruding piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. Fifty cents. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Company, Piqua, Ohio. Sold by R. S. Hale & Co.

A Good Cough Syrup. There is nothing parents should be so careful about as selecting a cough syrup. Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup, costs no more than cheap and inferior nostrums brown on the market. The best is none too good, be sure and get BEGG'S CHERRY COUGH SYRUP. We keep it on hand at all times. R. S. Hale & Co.

Woman's Discovery. "Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Latson. Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co. of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at R. S. Hale & Co.'s drug store.

For chapped hands, roughness of the skin, pimples or blotches of any kind on the face or other parts of the body, apply Dutard's Specific. It works like magic and is warranted by druggists. Sold by R. S. Hale & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Helena.

LAND NOTICES. NOTICE OF PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT., November 19, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and receiver at Helena, Mont., on December 31, 1889, viz: Jacob Loeb, administrator of Katie Kenck, deceased, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 9400 for the ne. sec. 18 twp. 9 n. r. 6 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Takat, John H. Gibson, Edward Burns and Frank Rahm, of Helena, Mont. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Eklund Queen Mining Company will be held at the law office of Ashburn R. Barbour, in the Masonic Temple, in the city of Helena, county of Lewis and Clarke, and state of Montana, on Saturday, Dec. 7, A. D. 1889, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering the proposition of buying and selling of ten cents per share on the capital stock of said company, which said money are to be used in paying the present indebtedness of said company. By order of the President, CHARLES A. CLARKE, Secretary. Helena, Mont., Nov. 25, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the First Judicial District, County of Lewis and Clarke, State of Montana. In the matter of the estate of Catherine Kenck, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Catherine Kenck, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit and prove the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators, at the office of Louis Stadler, No. 25 Main street, at Helena, Montana, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Lewis and Clarke.

JACOB LOEB, LOUIS STADLER, Administrators of the Estate of Catherine Kenck, deceased. Dated at Helena, Mont., Nov. 12, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF THOMAS S. MARSHALL, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Thomas S. Marshall, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit and prove the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators, at the office of A. C. Butler, city of Helena, county of Lewis and Clarke, Montana, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Lewis and Clarke.

SARAH E. MARSHALL, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas S. Marshall, deceased. First publication, Oct. 30, 1889.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicits bids for sinking and timbering shaft 50 feet on the Elizabeth claim of the Eliza both Mining company. Said shaft is to be four feet six inches by fourteen feet eight inches in the clear and three compartments and timbered like the Ruby shaft of the Granite Mountain Mining Co.

Bids should be made on the basis of sinking by hand drilling, or with air compressor and two air drills furnished, and bids should be in by December 1st.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Parties bidding should state what their bondsmen will be, as a bond will be required to insure the fulfillment of the contract.

Please mail bids care Granite Mountain Mining Co., Granite, Montana. ELIZABETH MINING CO. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a meeting of stockholders in the Northwestern Abstract Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Helena on the 4th day of January, 1890, for the purpose of authorizing the amendment of the certificate of incorporation and the increasing the capital stock of the company to \$25,000.

DONALD BRADFORD, NATHAN LANE, JOSHUA ARMITAGE.

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Royal Armure Cloths of Finest French Wool, Formerly \$1.35. Now \$1.
Superfine French Broadcloths, Newest Shades, Formerly \$2.50. Now \$1.50.
Finest Quality Pressed Flannels, 56 inches wide, Formerly \$1. Now 70c.
Second Quality Pressed Flannels 52 inches wide. Formerly 75c., Now 49c.

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The season being far advanced, the sale of High-Priced Novelties is less good than could be anticipated. We propose to sacrifice Now what we otherwise might be compelled to later on. Beautiful long Garments as follows:

5 Garments, Price to date \$30,	FOR \$21.50	19 Garments, Price to date \$45,	FOR \$33.00
8 Garments, Price to date \$35,	FOR \$25.00	11 Garments, Price to date \$50,	FOR \$37.50
21 Garments, Price to date \$40,	FOR \$28.00	4 Garments, Price to date \$75,	FOR \$47.50
One Garment, an Elegant Article, and Stylish for Carriage Wear, Price to date \$125,	-	-	FOR \$83.00
One Garment, Absolutely from the Louvre, Price to date \$125,	-	-	FOR \$100.00

Our low prices will be appreciated. Our patrons know that we do not do things by halves, and since we find it necessary to cut prices on goods of all descriptions, we do it, so that customers will be eager to take them from our hands.

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